

THE DAILY JOURNAL

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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ABOUT this time many people are rather thankful that Christmas shopping comes but once a year.

ADVISED from money centers indicate that after Jan. 1, when the dividends on stocks and the interest on bonds are paid, the stringency in the money market will be over without legislation.

MONEY seems to go about as far as usual in buying Christmas gifts this year, and perhaps a little further, in spite of the McKinley bill bugaboo that the free-trade papers are trying to scare the people with.

QUITE a number of demagogues are demanding a dollar which costs little or nothing, but which can be used to purchase a full-weight dollar's worth of the products of labor. It is sometimes unfortunate that history must repeat itself.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY announces his purpose of calling a convention of "all labor leaders, social reformers, single-tax men—in fact, anybody who desires the success of the labor movement"—to discuss the situation and formulate a platform which they can all support. He says his object is to "bring order out of chaos." That would be a queer way of doing it.

THOSE people who are asserting that there never was too much money have not read history. In fact, there are certain men in Congress now who can recall the time when the government to which they were then attached had too much money, or at least so much that it would not buy anything, and no one would take it in exchange for anything of value. Their Confederacy had too much money of the kind.

THE question of Hon. Calvin S. Brice's residence is being pretty thoroughly ventilated. In addition to the census report, which shows that he and his family were enumerated in New York, it appears that the register at the Dayton Soldiers' Home shows the names of Mr. Brice and daughter registered there last summer as of New York. The amount of it seems to be that, personally, Mr. Brice resides in New York, but politically he is an inhabitant of Ohio.

THE news that the German government has found Emin Pasha quite impracticable, and has been obliged to recall him from office, on account of persistent disobedience, is said to cause much satisfaction in London. Of course the cause for this satisfaction is the fear lest Emin should gain advantages for Germany in central Africa. John Bull is pleased with anything that promises to inure to his advantage, though, perhaps, in this respect, he does not differ much from the rest of mankind.

MR. LYCURGUS DALTON will be a candidate for the postmastership of the next House, in case his candidacy will not interfere with Mr. Bynum's prospects for the speakership. Mr. Dalton can go right ahead with his electioneering without anxiety on that score. So many able men have a grip on that speakership that Bynum's chances are already failing like a wreath of smoke before a stiff Western zephyr. There are not, it may be remarked in this connection, many able men on the rolls of the next House, either.

THE Bradford, England, Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution favoring the imposition of duties on French wines in retaliation for the high duties which France has imposed on English textiles, and Rt. Hon. James Lowther, in a speech, urged that a duty be placed on agricultural products to protect the soil which paid the taxes, expressing the hope that "England would soon cease being the only country in the world which failed to recognize common sense." These views smack of protection very strongly.

WORD comes from Marion county, Kansas, that leading Alliance Republicans have come to the conclusion, after reading the proceedings of the late Alliance convention in Florida, that the order is being run by Southern politicians, and that they will move to forfeit their charters and will affiliate again with the Republican party. In Girard, last week, several charters were forfeited, and the Representatives elected by the Alliance were instructed to vote for Mr. Ingalls for Senator. This is what might be expected of intelligent and honest men.

It current rumors concerning the financial condition of King Kalakaua be true, the United States government could probably buy the Sandwich Islands, or his claim to them, very cheap, provided it wants to. The story goes that he left the islands with all the

money that was in the royal exchequer, a little more than \$100; that he lost most of this at cards with the naval officers on his way to San Francisco, and that he is so hard pressed there that he has even borrowed money of the hotel waiters. But before negotiating for the purchase of the Sandwich Islands we should be very sure that we want them at any price.

INDIANA'S CENSUS.

A studied attempt is being made to create an impression that the recent census of Indiana was very imperfectly taken, and that the reputation of the State will suffer by the showing made. The attempt emanates from the same source and is prompted by the same motives as those which gave rise to the elaborate misrepresentations concerning farm mortgages, the object in both cases being to make political capital. In one case the reputation of the State was openly attacked and sacrificed, while in the other there is a pretense of defending it; but the object is the same in both. Great stress is laid on the fact that the recent census shows Indiana's increase of population from 1880 to 1890 to have been only 10.82 per cent., while that of Ohio was 14.83 per cent., Illinois 24.32 and Michigan 27.02. There is nothing at all remarkable in this. All those States have larger cities than Indiana, and their increase was mainly in the large cities. In all those States the population of the rural districts either fell off or increased very little. More than half of the increase in Illinois was in the city of Chicago alone.

So far as the percentage of increase is concerned, Indiana fell off as much between 1870 and 1880 as she did between 1880 and 1890. From 1870 to 1880 her population increased 24.45 per cent., from 1880 to 1890, 17.71 per cent., and from 1880 to 1890, 10.82. This shows that her percentage of increase between 1870 and 1880 fell off 6.64 per cent., while between 1880 and 1890 it fell off 6.69 per cent. Nobody claimed that the census of 1880 was not complete and accurate, yet that census made no better showing, as compared with 1870, than the census of 1890 does as compared with 1880. Between 1880 and 1890 Indiana increased 24.45 per cent., and Ohio only 13.92, yet there was no complaint in Ohio that the census of 1870 was not fairly taken. Again, from 1870 to 1880 Michigan increased 38.35 per cent., and Indiana increased 27.93 per cent., while from 1880 to 1890 Michigan increased 10.83 per cent. Thus Michigan's increase from 1880 to 1890 was 10.83 per cent., less than it was in the previous decade, while Indiana's increase was only 6.89 per cent., less. In other words, Michigan's rate of increase between 1880 and 1890 fell off 3.44 per cent., more than that of Indiana did. Michigan has more ground of complaint than Indiana, yet we hear of none there. Again, Iowa's increase of population from 1870 to 1880 was 36.06 per cent., while from 1880 to 1890 it was only 17.88 per cent. That State fell off between 1880 and 1890, comparatively, more than Indiana did, yet there is no complaint in Iowa.

Therefore, we repeat what we have said before, that there is no reason whatever to question the substantial accuracy of the census in this State. Of course, no census ever was or ever will be absolutely accurate, but that of 1890 was, undoubtedly, as nearly so as any previous one, and the enumeration in Indiana as accurate as that of any other State. The censuses taken prior to 1890, by Democratic United States marshals and their deputies, were so worthless that their statistics hardly ever received a second thought.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Daily News says the President has concluded that the documents recently submitted to him remove the objection raised in his mind as to the binding force of Chicago's world's fair subscription, and that he will issue his proclamation at once, probably to-day or to-morrow. The correspondent adds: The criticisms and sneers of certain Chicago people and newspapers about the President's action in this matter are uncalled for and unjust. He has from the beginning shown a most cordial disposition toward the exposition, and at no time has expressed, if he has felt, a doubt of the ability or sincerity of the Chicago directors and City Council. But when the highest law officer of the government expresses in an official communication a doubt of the legality of the proceedings that require the President's approval the President would be guilty of the utmost folly not to give the subject most serious consideration.

This is the nearest approach to respectful comment on this matter that has appeared in any Chicago paper. So far from attempting to do justice to the President's motives, there has been a persistent attempt to misrepresent them, and his action in taking a few days to investigate the legal questions involved has been construed by some mysterious process as a sort of affront to the commercial integrity and honor of Chicago. A little reflection ought to show how unreasonable this line of treatment was, and how unjust to the President. The legal questions involved were very important, and, besides, the honor of the United States government was involved. The President's proclamation will virtually commit the government to the world's fair, and make it, in the eyes of foreign governments and peoples, measurably responsible for the management of the enterprise. It was, therefore, extremely important that no mistake should be made and nothing left to the uncertainties of future explanations. The act of Congress which devolved on the President the act of issuing the proclamation impliedly made it his duty to investigate the matter and be sure that the proper time had come for him to do so. And certainly no one will question President Harrison's ability to pass upon such questions. He is the best lawyer that ever filled the presidential chair. We speak advisedly when we say that from George Washington to Benjamin Harrison no occupant of the White House has been the equal as a lawyer of the present one. He is accustomed to investigating and deciding very large legal questions, and is thoroughly at home in that kind of work. Therefore, when the Attorney-general raised a legal doubt regarding the binding force of

the exposition subscriptions, it was both natural and right that the President should wait for time to investigate it. Having done so to his satisfaction, he will now issue his proclamation, and when he does the country can rest assured that there will be no legal after-claps. The time that he has taken for this investigation has been very short compared with that wasted in the wrangle over the site at Chicago, caused in large part by the greed of some of her citizens and the desire of boodle aldermen to have a hand in the business. In view of all the circumstances, the treatment of the President by the Chicago press in this matter has been very contemptible.

THE FIELD FOR RECIPROCAL TRADE.

The annual report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that of a total of \$845,290,000 of domestic exports during the last fiscal year \$677,280,000 went to Europe and \$168,010,000 went direct to other parts of the world. It further shows that of \$789,310,000 of imports of foreign merchandise, \$449,990,000 came from Europe, leaving \$339,320,000 to come from other countries. Taking from the exports outside of Europe those of Canada, which are nearly equal, the imports from the rest of the world were \$299,920,000, and the exports to them \$139,470,000. In other words, the United States buys of countries outside of Europe and Canada \$170,450,000 more than it sells them, and we have been doing this thing for years, which goes to show the fallacy of the theory that one nation or people will not buy of another unless the one buys nearly a like value of the products of the others. More of our products reach the other countries, but they do so through European countries, particularly Great Britain, acting as middlemen. Nearly all of the peoples of whom we purchase merchandise largely in excess of what we sell them produce articles which we cannot or do not produce in any considerable quantities, and purchase of us and Europe the articles of which we have or can have a surplus for other markets. Here are a few of them, with the respective exports and imports for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1890:

Countries.	United States Exports.	United States Imports.
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West Indies.....\$22,150,000 \$75,000,000  
Mexico.....12,570,000 22,690,000  
Central America.....5,450,000 8,240,000  
South America.....37,750,000 90,000,000  
East of Suez.....9,860,000 9,860,000  
Africa.....4,590,000 3,820,000

The above are the countries which furnish us sugar, coffee, tea and raw materials, the greater part of which we do not produce. Most of them, excepting sugar, have been on the free list for some time. Sugar has now been put on the free list, so that nearly all the merchandise that our people purchase of the groups of countries above named are admitted free of duty. From Brazil we purchased last year \$47,346,542; from the West Indies, \$44,807,019; from the British East Indies, \$16,148,340; from Mexico, \$9,405,638; from Japan, \$15,870,681 more than these respective peoples bought of us. These are the larger trade balances which the United States pays to other countries, and there are many smaller ones. Brazil and the West Indies, as well as others, require our agricultural products and manufactures. They take the former in considerable quantities, and would do so to a much greater extent if we had the means of direct communication and trade arrangements which our government, in view of the market we open to them for their products, is warranted in asking of them. The present administration, under the new tariff law, is vigorously pushing negotiations to that end with encouraging prospects. But the fact which these figures emphasize is that a wide field is open to this country for greatly increasing our trade by judicious treaties of reciprocity. They show that the theory of the administration is not a visionary expedient of a party platform.

HARPER'S WEEKLY SAYS:

"Thirty years ago slavery was as wrong in Alabama as it is in Texas, and a man had the same right to personal liberty in South Carolina as in Massachusetts. But not for that reason did the Republican party insist upon immediate and absolute emancipation. It took counsel of the actual situation, and sought the destruction of slavery by confining it within its State limits. That was the wise and patriotic course."

The Weekly then proceeds to argue that because the right of the colored citizen to vote is practically denied in some parts of the Southern States, it is unwise to pass a law that will embitter the feeling against him, though it may assume to protect his rights. "Doubtless," it says, "there should not be such a feeling, but can legislation prevent it? The mugwump organ is condemned out of its own mouth. All Republicans did not insist upon immediate emancipation, thirty years ago, but they were forced to the conclusion, a little later, that emancipation was the only course. Doubtless, the Southern people should not have objected to the freeing of the slaves, but, though they did, the action of the government was effective and the slaves were freed. Legislation brought them at least partial liberty, and there is reason to believe that it can complete the enfranchisement. It is certain, at least, that the attempt should be made."

MAYOR GRANT, of New York, has appointed Patrick Divver to a police justiceship, a position to which a salary of \$8,000 a year and much responsibility are attached. Mr. Divver is a saloon-keeper by occupation, and a representative of the most disreputable element in metropolitan society and politics. The press of the city, even that part of it that helped to elect Grant, is so indignant over the matter that some danger seems to threaten that they will "adapt" Mr. Kipling's pleasing lyric relating to one "Danny Divver," and that one of these fine days they will join in the chorus: "We're hangin' Patsey Divver in the mornin'."

MR. HENRY A. BROWN, of Massachusetts, noted as a sugar-tariff expert, thinks that it will be found advisable to restore fully three-fourths of the present or old duty on sugar, and discontinue or repeal the bounty feature of the new law. He has no doubt that the rapid increase in production of sugar in this country will very soon cheapen permanently the price of that article to

American consumers, and that a sustained duty on sugar would be a powerful factor in treating with sugar-producing countries for reciprocity. This means that Mr. Brown thinks that the sugar provisions of the McKinley law will be entirely successful. The object of those provisions was to stimulate the sugar industry, and if it does so to such an extent as to make the American people master of their own sugar market it will have conferred on the country a benefit of inestimable value. When that point shall be reached, as it is likely to be at no distant day, we can afford to restore the duty on foreign sugar and remove the bounty on the home product.

A PROMINENT BANKER OF LIMA, O., WHO

has for some time owned a concession from the Mexican government covering 3,000,000 acres of land in northern Mexico, has disposed of the entire grant to John W. Young, eldest son of the late Brigham Young. One of the provisions of the grant is that the Mexican government offers a bonus of \$200 for every family that locates on the lands, and the supposition is that Mr. Young proposes to colonize them with Mormons. It would be quite in accordance with the previous history of the Mormons for them to try and escape gentile "persecution" and legal interference by emigrating to a country where they could practically do as they pleased. If they wish to go to Mexico it is not likely the American people will offer any opposition.

WHEN the new tariff went into force the leading dealers in musical instruments announced that they were compelled to advance the prices not only on imported goods but on certain American-made goods, because of the higher duties on materials and parts used in construction. In a circular, issued at the time by one house, dealers were advised to mark up their goods accordingly. The same house which issued the circular referred to has issued another, under date of Dec. 15, in which it is said that, after all, strings may be admitted free of duty, and, until further notice, it will go back to old prices. This goes to show that the mark-up in October was not warranted by the facts, and that it could not be sustained.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SHOWS WHERE PERSISTENT

advocacy of free-tradeism will take a Republican price:

"The money which was abstracted every year from the public treasury to pay in proper pensions under the congressional demagogue and claim-agent dependent bill would furnish a splendid outfit of high-power guns for the defense of our harbors. One year of the sugar tax which is about being swung away by congressional demagogues would produce sufficient money to render our ports invulnerable."

It is usually regarded a piece of good luck for a man to be chosen to a county office. Not so, however, in Bastrop county, Texas, where a colored man was elected county commissioner. He is now dead, having been shot by his white man whom he defeated and his friends. Yet Democratic Congressmen are offering resolutions of condolence with persecuted Hebrews in Russia.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Day-Dreamer.

"There goes another day-dreamer."

"Poet, eh?"

"No. He's night clerk at a hotel."

Smiles.

Mrs. Pottle—I usually meet my husband with a smile.

Mrs. Jaggs Lushforth—So do I—sometimes several of them.

Awkwardly Put.

In the car. She (sitting down, though)—I do so hate to discommodate a gentleman.

He—Oh, you are doing nothing of the kind, madam, I assure you.

Explained at Last.

Tommy—What! You don't believe in Santa Claus yet? Didn't you know that a fellow named was all the Santa Claus they had?

Jimmy—Oh, is that so? Now I know why old Santa used to never bring more'n about half what I asked for.

Unconsidered Trifles.

There are better things in this world than money, but it takes money to buy them.

There is no rose without a thorn, but there are many thorns without roses.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has a habit of saying something when he speaks, and generally it is something worth hearing. In a speech delivered Saturday night at a banquet of the New England Society, of Brooklyn, responding to the toast of "The Puritan of the Old Time and the New," he said:

"The Puritan was called a Puritan in the old time because he demanded a pure word, and whoever to-day demands what is better, cleaner, purer, is a Puritan in the new time. The new Puritan, like the old, is a broom, and he means to sweep things clean. If our friend Winslow's ancestor, and Bradford, and Brewster, and Copley were citizens of Brooklyn and New York to-day they would be a banner of no strange device to us—the banner of belief in reform and civilization, and of sound and honest money, and of good as gold, and they would walk above the legend, 'The Mayflower expects every citizen of the Puritan to do his duty.' That is an expectation which has not often been disappointed. But if, as I believe, the Puritan has disappeared, and if the Puritan spirit has been sneered at by the Puritans as sniveling hypocrites. They had their laugh. But, as I remember, the old Puritan spirit was a sneering crew, who made New England, who stood fast at Bunker Hill and Yorktown as at the crowning mercy at Worcester, whose nickname of Yankee was gladly adopted by his brethren in the later moral hour of national peril, and it was the old and true Puritan spirit which held up strong and high the humane and beneficent hands of Abraham Lincoln."

Just now, when so many persons are sending valuable packages by express, it is of interest to know the extent of the company's liability for lost valuables. A case in point has just been decided in Ohio. Suit was brought against an express company to recover for the loss of a package containing a seal-skin cloak. The express company refused payment on the ground that the package was of extraordinary value, but bore no mark to distinguish it from an ordinary package of merchandise; further, that the company did not receive payment for the transportation of the package according to its valuation, as it should when money and valuables are entrusted to its care. The case was tried in the lower courts and judgment given for the plaintiff. The express company appealed, and now the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment below.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Please publish a list of the five cities in the United States having a population of over 100,000, showing the death rate. If it is possible, add the rate for Indiana and St. Louis. Also, the number of bushels of wheat raised the past five years in each of the following States: Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

KNIGHTS, IND. REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.

1. Statistics on this point are not readily obtainable. The three Western cities having the lowest death rate are St. Paul, with a rate in 1889 of 13 to the thousand, Indianapolis a little over 14, and St. Louis

17.78 to the thousand. 2. Ohio, 1889, 2,633,000; 1888, 2,581,000; 1887, 4,882,000; 1886, 5,173,000; 1885, 6,804,000. Indiana, 1889, 26,650,000; 1888, 40,255,000; 1887, 37,828,000; 1886, 28,679,000; 1885, 41,157,000. Illinois, 1889, 10,689,000; 1888, 27,562,000; 1887, 36,861,000; 1886, 35,556,000; 1885, 38,014,000.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In the game of poker, in playing straight, please state which is the best hand—ace, deuce, tray, four, five, or deuce, tray, four, five, six.

TWO READERS.

WESTFIELD, Ind., Dec. 22.

No one in the Journal office being competent to answer this query, information was sought elsewhere, and it was learned that the last hand was the winner.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Please state in the Journal what the population of Pekin, China, is, according to the latest information available.

A. R. C. KOKOMO, IND.

1,648,814.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A SOCIAL innovation in New York city is the "blue-ribbon invitation" to dinners, indicating (by a knot of blue ribbon in the lower left-hand corner) that wine will not be served.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY, who is now playing a prominent part in Irish politics, is said to be the original of Anthony Trollope's character of "Pamphlet Finn," the Irish member.

It has scarcely rained in San Francisco for eight or nine months. The wet season is supposed to begin in October and last until May, yet it was only the other day that the first rain fell.

EMMAL PASHA, the ex-Khediye, whose extravagance ruined Egypt and necessitated his recall, has now applied to the Sultan for \$50,000 to enable him to buy furniture for his palace at Stamboul. There is nothing close about Emmal as long as his friends settle the bill.

The costume worn by Lady Randolph Churchill at the last ladies' night of the Grosvenor Club in London caused considerable comment because of its simplicity. Her dress was a plain black gown, and, unlike any other lady in the room, she wore no ornaments except a cut jet comb in her hair.

An English paper states that one of the lecturers at Owens College, Manchester, has put forward the assertions (1) "That no Jew or Jewess has ever been known to suffer from cancer," and (2) "That the majority of the Hebrew race from this frightful scourge was attributed to their abstinence from swine's flesh."

WHITTIER'S increasing years call to mind the fact that New England's other poets, James Russell Lowell and Oliver Wendell Holmes, are well on in life. Holmes, being eighty-one, and Lowell just ten years his junior. Each is as clear mentally as ever, and they are both as busy with literary work as if life were all before instead of behind them.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON'S father was probably the largest slave-holder in the South before the war. His plantations were situated principally in Mississippi. Wade Hampton inherited these estates, and was very wealthy before the outbreak of hostilities. Since the close of the war he has depended to a large extent upon his salary as a public official.

MILK given warm in the morning is an excellent invigorator for laying hens. It may also be given at any time, and the skim-milk will answer well. All the soft food of laying hens can be mixed with milk, and preference to water, and with advantage, as milk is a nitrogenous substance, and assists in providing the elements that compose the white of the eggs.

It is nearly twenty years since John W. Keely announced to the world that he had discovered a new force which was destined to revolutionize the whole system of locomotion. The inventor is now fifty-four years of age, and it seems probable that his secret, whatever its value, will die with him. The original capital of the company formed to develop the discovery was half a million dollars, and after this time it has been exhausted. Mrs. Bloomfield Moore supplied the inventor with funds to proceed. Now she proposes to retire from the concern, and the finances will suffer accordingly.

J. H. CANFIELD, professor of American history and civics in the University of Kansas, will probably be one of the candidates for Mr. Ingalls's seat in the Senate. He is forty-three years old, and was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Williams College. He has been a railroad man and has practiced law. He was elected to the chair of history and English language and literature in the University of Kansas in 1887, having been recommended for the place by Rev. F. T. Ingalls, a brother of Senator Ingalls, at that time a regent of the university. A year ago his duties were increased by his appointment as lecturer on American history and civics. His father, the Rev. E. H. Canfield, was for some years rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn. Prof. Canfield is a tariff reformer.

O WOMAN'S kindly heart! We'll bet that Eve did pluck the apple there. And but for that, that Adam got The fullest, biggest share.

In evidence soft the zephyrs breathed, The shepherds dreamed their flocks beside— O silence deep, had stolen sleep— Forgetful they their watch to keep. O sleeping world in shadow wrapt, The moonlight gleamed on dewy grass— Efficence bright shall vanish night And flood the world with living light.

—S. West Miller.

The Supreme Court.

Logansport Journal.

A member of the Logansport bar wrote a few days ago to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, asking when a case, submitted and ready for consideration, would be distributed. The reply indicated that it might reach the judges' hands some time in 1892. It does not reflect credit upon the State that its judicial system has failed to keep pace with its growth in population and commerce. The present Supreme Court cannot do the work that is forced upon it. This fact was recognized a few years ago and an act of doubtful constitutionality temporarily relieved the stress. While justice may be better late than never it is not a credit to the State that it must always be late, and that frequent crises are caused in the Supreme Court to delay that justice which the Constitution promises, indirectly, shall be speedy.

Democratic Non-Partisanship.

Kokomo Gazette-Tribune.

The Democratic agitators who just now contend that Governor Hovey should have named a Democrat to succeed the late Judge Mitchell can find no precedent for such an act in anything their party ever did in Indiana. They doubtless base their pretense on the generally accepted Democratic dictum that the offices all belong to the Democrats. That was orthodox Democracy when Governor Williams appointed Voorhees to succeed Morton in the Senate, when the last Legislature got up its bogus Supreme Court to fix places for some Democratic lawyer that had been repudiated by the people. It requires all the offices then some to satisfy the Democratic party.

Not Permitted to Hear the Truth.

Kansas City Star.

The Alliance forbade its members to attend Republican meetings and the order was strictly obeyed. At one point where the Republican State central committee had a congressional race, and over twenty persons put in an appearance. The obedience which the farmers showed in absenting themselves from the Republican meeting was revealed as nothing more than the perfect organization of the Alliance for a Kansas man can hardly make a greater sacrifice than to remain away from a political gathering, whether it is his kind or not.

Whitney and the Shipping Bills.

Youngstown Telegram.

Democratic Congressmen and editors who enjoy denouncing the shipping bills as a "united job," are probably not aware of the fact that William C. Whitney, whom they all delight to honor as the "business" man of the Cleveland Cabinet, and whose administration has been a topic of congratulation, is committed to both tonnage and mail bills. He approved them strongly in his report for 1886-87.

PREFERENCES OF FARMERS

Their Views on Politics and Questions Directly Affecting Themselves.

Largely in Favor of Federal Aid to Agricultural Education—Their Presidential Candidates as Per Postal Card Vote.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 22.—An elaborately planned canvass to ascertain the opinions of farmers throughout the country on certain practical, economical and political questions has been conducted on an extensive scale for the past three months by the agricultural press of Springfield. Liberal prizes were so arranged as to create much discussion in farmers' organizations everywhere and induce a large pool of postal-card ballots. In order to reach the farmers in the whole United States the enterprise was worked in the New England States through the New England Homestead, in the Atlantic and middle States, through the Eastern edition of Farm and Home, while the central States, West and South, the Northwest and Pacific slope were reached through the Western edition of Farm and Home, published at Chicago. The voting was not completed until the 20th of these journals and nearly 11,000 cards were received, answering these questions:

First—Is the alloy system worthy of general adoption?

Second—What is the greatest need in the dairy?

Third—What is most needed in beef production?

Fourth—In sheep husbandry what advice most needs to be followed?

Fifth—What change or improvement is most needed in horse-breeding?

Sixth—(a) Is federal aid to agricultural colleges and experiment stations wise policy? (b) Should the rudiments of agricultural science be taught in the public schools?

Seventh—(a) Will the tariff help American farming as a whole? (b) Will the proposed reciprocity with South America benefit our farmers?

(c) Will reciprocity with Canada help the farmers of the United States?

Eighth—Would it be wise to suspend the homestead and pre-emption laws, withdrawing from sale or occupation all public lands for a period of years, in the hope that population and consumption might catch up with production, and thus relieve agricultural depression?

Ninth—(a) Should government own and operate the telegraph? (b) Should government own the railroads?

Tenth—Who should be the Republican and Democratic nominees for the presidency in 1892? Note that the question is asking that the farmer will be, our idea being to draw out the farmers' views as to the best men for the presidency, rather than to guess who the politicians may try to put up.

The answers have been fully tabulated only so far as they relate to the last question, but enough has been ascertained to show that federal aid to agricultural education and the teaching of agricultural science in rural public schools are overwhelmingly endorsed. The sentiment regarding present ownership of railroads is quite evenly divided. A great many who vote against such ownership insist on government supervision and full control of railroads. The views expressed regarding the tariff law, reciprocity and the